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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

DEL. OF INT'L KOREA REUNION BODY

President Kim Il Sung on June 15 received the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Lelio Basso, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea who is Senator of the Italian Parliament and President of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples, and Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and other members of the delegation.

Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim Yong Sun were on hand.

The President had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN ENVOY

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received Dumitru Popa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam was present there.

The President had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung met the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and posed for a photograph with them on June 15 (KCNA Radiophoto)

DEMOCRATIC GERMAN ENVOY

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call on him prior to his return home at the recall of his home country.

On hand was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The President had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

Foreign Dels. Demand GI Pullout From S. Korea

At UNGA Special Session on Disarmament

A U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament opened in New York on May 23, according to a report.

Touching on the Korean question, many delegates demanded the United States take its troops and military equipment out of south Korea and dismantle its bases in south Korea.

The Vietnamese delegate:

We denounce the acts of the imperialists in creating tension in Korea, namely the "joint military exercises" in south Korea and introduction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction there.

We support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the foreign troops and military equipment from south Korea.

The delegate of the German Democratic Republic:

The security of the people necessitates the removal of the military bases of the imperialists in many parts of the world.

Just is the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea together with all their weapons including the nuclear weapons.

The Soviet delegate:

The foreign military bases must be disbanded to ensure the security of the countries in all parts of the world.

We, above all, recall the "joint military exercise" of the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army, the largest "exercise" ever staged since the armistice, in March this year in south Korea.

The Soviet delegation supports the lawful demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea along with the nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and removal of all military bases of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

The Lao delegate:

The imperialists keep increasing tension by bringing into south Korea sophisticated weapons including nuclear weapons, persistently refusing to withdraw their armed forces from there under the United Nations flag.

The United States must withdraw all its troops and military equipment from the southern half of Korea as demanded by the Korean people and correctly implement the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Kampuchean delegate:

The U.S. imperialists have built in south Korea military bases packed with military equipment including nuclear weapons and are imposing the harsh neo-colonial yoke upon the south Korean people and pursuing the criminal "two Koreas" policy to perpetuate the split of Korea.

The Equatorial Guinean delegate:

We should not forget the war imposed upon the peaceable Korean people by the imperialists.

We denounce the foreign occupation of south Korea.

The Mozambican delegate:

The disarmament in Korea is related with the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and their weapons and the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

Romanian President Backs Up Korea Reunion

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on June 9 received a diplomatic correspondent of the British paper "The Guardian" and had a talk with him.

Referring to his visit to the DPRK, the Romanian President said:

The visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a strong affirmation of the good relations between our Parties and countries, a new expression of the active undertaking of the two peoples, for the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea included, I consider that this national objective of the, Korean people will be attained, if we take into consideration the wish of the population in the north and in the south to live in a single, unitary state.

Certainly, the peaceful reunification presupposes sustained actions for the democratisation of the political life in the south, allowing for negotiations between the two parties, with the United States of America as well. I am fully convinced that this legitimate desideratum will be attained. (KCNA)

Guinean, Togolese Heads

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema denounced the imperialists' manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and reaffirmed their invariable support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The two heads of state manifested their stand in a joint communique which was issued at the end of the Guinean President's visit to Togo. (KCNA)

Czec.-Mongolia Joint Statement

A joint statement of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia which was published at the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a Party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, referred to the Korean problem, according to a report.

The joint statement said that "both sides express support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts for the removal of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and demand the withdrawal of all troops from south Korea." (KCNA)

Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

DPRK Parties, Public Bodies Call for Worldwide Support

(See the full text on page 4)

"Representing the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, we earnestly appeal to you, the peace-and justice-lovers, to undertake a powerful and massive international campaign to prevent a new war and safeguard peace in Korea, render a positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for the peaceful reunification of the country and have foreign aggressive forces withdraw from south Korea," said an appeal published on June 23 by the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK the KCNA reported.

The appeal came on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea in joint name by the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Christians Federation, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee.

Pointing out that the world public should pay particular attention to an explosive situation which has been created in Korea as a result of the manoeuvres of the U.S. and its stooges to provoke a new war and perpetuate division, the appeal said:

With each day the U.S., trampling underfoot its own "pledge," is hastening the war preparations on a more massive scale hitherto unknown and getting overheated in their arms expansion against the DPRK.

Urging that the U.S. must stop its reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and completely withdraw its armed forces from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "pledge," it continued:

If it is interested in a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should seek its way through contacts with the DPRK as we have proposed time and again, instead of raising various unrealistic conditions.

Warning the Japanese authorities not to dance a duet dance with the U.S. in the latter's policy of Korean aggression nor leave the Japanese territory to the U.S. as its base for aggression against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan, the appeal said:

The tension and danger of war in Korea are growing further still owing to the new war preparations and the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean authorities.

Saying that only Korea's reunification can help remove the root cause of war and ensure peace in the Asian region and, furthermore, preserve and consolidate world peace, it continued:

The prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification and a durable peace in Korea is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and terminate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The appeal concluded by expressing the conviction that in the June 25-July 27 Month of Solidarity with the Korean People this year, the political parties, public organisations, peace-loving people of all countries, the international organisations and international democratic bodies of the world that love peace and justice and respect national sovereignty, will exploit every possibility and method to launch an extensive international struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and wage more powerfully the movements of supporting Korea's reunification in various forms.

10,000 Koreans in Tokyo Demonstrate

More than 10,000 Koreans here, braving the blazing sun, waged a peaceful demonstration through downtown Tokyo against the treacherous acts of "two Koreas" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. They were marking the 28th anniversary of the start of the Korean War by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

The placard-and banner-carrying demonstrators chanted slogans, "Down with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique!" "Oust the U.S. troops from south Korea!" and "Korea is one!"

Prior to their demonstration the Koreans gathered at a rally held in the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre in the Japanese capital as it was sponsored by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

In his keynote report at the rally, Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Chongryun CSC, denounced the Americans for their continuing obstruction of the Korean reunification and their new war preparations.

The Korean demand received fervent support from several Japanese guest speakers.

The guest speakers were Yamabana Sadao, Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Teramae Iwao, Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and so on.

Rodong Sinmun Raps Carter on Pak Tong Son

PYONGYANG, June 17 (KCNA)—U.S. President Carter recently backed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, trying to play the role of a judge in the investigation of the south Korean puppets' bribery in the United States, claiming that Pak Tong Son was very frank in giving information as to his Capitol Hill lobbying and that his testimony was complete and correct.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today in a signed commentary says:

His remarks describing Pak Tong Son's false testimony as "frank" and "correct" is a crafty ruse to close the investigation into the south Korean puppets' bribery scandal in the U.S. and bury the case in a fog.

This is a mockery of and challenge to the American people and world public demanding a thorough probe into the truth of the south Korean puppets' criminal bribery in the U.S. and appropriate sanctions against them.

Noting that the script of the false testimony made by Pak Tong Son at U.S. Congress was written by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the bribery in the U.S. has been long committed under the direct command of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the commentary says:

The U.S. President must know better than anyone else of the truth of the south Korean puppets' bribery scandal.

Carter who professes himself to be a fair-minded man with much talk about "opposition to corruption" and "law-abiding spirit" is trying to becloud the clear fact known to the world people. This plainly shows his double-dealing tactics carrying two faces under one hood and saying one thing and acting another.

His shameless utterances reversing black and white were chiefly aimed at preventing the further disclosure of south Korean puppets' dirty payoffs to broad political circles of the U.S. and intensifying the manoeuvres of aggression and war in Korea.

KOREA FOCUS

H-Hour, June 25, 1950

This year marks the 28th year from the outbreak of the Korean War and the 25th year from the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement which ended the hostilities. Today, however, a host of postwar questions remain yet to be settled and a near-war situation is prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

"Dirty War"

The peoples of the world called the Korean and Vietnam Wars "dirty wars by the ugly Americans." The American taxpayers had their national coffers drained of hundreds of billions of dollars and huge quantities of modern weapons mobilized for the war efforts. A total of a million GI's were committed to the "dirty wars."

The American Constitution empowers only Congress to declare war. Yet, Capitol Hill passed a rash of laws to facilitate the wars but failed to declare war on both Korea and Vietnam.

The American war policy was received with a world-wide denunciation. Most of GI's in the wars saw no legitimate purpose and motivation and were utterly unwilling to fight. Pentagon went the length of sending to the fronts AWOL's and deserters to replenish understrength combat troops.

Button-Pushers

No private can start war under any circumstances: An order to go to war is the prerogative of high-placed officials. No aggressors have ever confessed that they started wars, as far as recorded history is concerned.

The Americans shedded no single drop of their blood for the sake of the liberation of Korea but occupied south Korea when WWII ended and established a military government. This American behavior was totally unjustified. They moved to create a puppet regime, called the "Republic of Korea" whose policy has till today been complete subservience to them. A total of 45,000 *chungbo* (one *chungbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land was requisitioned for construction of U.S. military bases. That size of land was to produce grain enough to feed five million people. American troops were as large as pre-WWII Japanese troops, were garrisoned in south Korea, together with the puppet armed forces.

A provisional executive agreement on military matters and security for a transitional period, which was signed August 25, 1948, in its Article 2, states that the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea possessed the prerogative of operations and control over the south Korean puppet troops. An agreement providing for the creation of the KMAG, signed January 26, 1950, vested the KMAG with the authority of providing necessary advice and assistance to the south Koreans in organizing, controlling and training the ground troops, coast guards, the constabulary and other paramilitary forces. In short, the Americans alone were then possessed of the right of starting the war.

The then puppet President Syngman Rhee dispatched a special envoy to Washington, requesting military assistance and emergency supply of weapons and ammunition. In response, the Americans, during a 1945-49 period, gave the south Koreans one billion dollars in military aid. Under the May 1949 south Korean-American military agreement, the south Koreans received weapons and other material left behind by the withdrawing American troops and an additional 110 million dollars in weapons. All the weapons of the disarmed Japanese troops had been transferred to the south Korean puppet forces.

The Americans argue that by June 1949 all the American troops left south Korea. A hard fact is that some 500 KMAG officers stayed to serve the puppet army. The GI's withdrawn from south Korea were all transferred to the 8th Army divisions to become combat divisions. These divisions in Japan were relieved of all their administrative duties. A major joint three-service war game was conducted in the Sagami Bay south of Tokyo, involving large numbers of combat-ready American troops, aircraft and naval vessels.

After intensive preparations, H-Hour came. A Japanese vernacular monthly magazine, *Kaizo* (Reform), dated August, 1953, quoted a certain captain, staff officer of the 17th regiment of the south Korean army, as saying,"...Although June 24 was a long-awaited Saturday, all the officers were ordered to stay at their posts till war orders. On 24th evening, our army units received secret orders to cross the 38th Parallel at the daybreak of 25th and commence military action against the north."

Now, 25 years after the ceasefire, the essentially same kind of "assistance" is being provided to south Korea to make up for the withdrawal of American ground troops from south Korea. Tension is building up on the peninsula. Nobody desires war. It is high time to bring the postwar issues to proper settlements.

Puppet Intelligence Officer Defects to DPRK

PYONGYANG, June 17 (KCNA)—An officer of the south Korean puppet army came over to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the Military Demarcation Line at around 11 hours June 13 at a time when the yearning of the south Korean people for the socialist fatherland guided by the great sun of the nation Marshal Kim Il Sung was growing ever stronger.

He is major Li Jun Gwang (35) belonging to No. 203 intelligence unit, No. 101 intelligence corps, the intelligence command of the south Korean puppet army. He is now deeply satisfied with having realised his desire to come over to the north.

Li Jun Gwang said that from his schooldays he was discontented with traitor Pak Jung Hi's campus surveillance and harsh military drill forced upon students.

He noted that after he was enlisted in the puppet army, he felt greatly discontented with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who ceaselessly drove out the middle and lower grade officers and rank-and-file soldiers of the puppet army to war exercises under the slogan of anti-communism for the provocation of a war, while pursuing the "two Koreas" plot and with the ranking officers of the puppet army who were engrossed in corruption, while discriminating against the officers trained at the puppet infantry school.

While collecting information on the realities of the northern half of the Republic as an intelligence officer, I came to clearly realise that in the northern half the entire people are united close around the great leader and everyone is enjoying genuine freedom and happiness, he said.

Recently I heard that Li Jang Su and Cho Byong Uk who had crossed over to the north by a plane and puppet army battalion commander Ryu Un Hak who had come over to the north are leading a happy life amid the warm care of the brothers in the north. This made me harden my determination to cross over to the north.

Declaring that his coming over to the north was urged not by a momentary impulse but by his long-cherished desire, he said, I am firmly resolved to dedicate myself to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the cause of national reunification.

Li Jun Gwang is now under the deep care of an organ concerned, enjoying a warm welcome of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

Li Jang Su and Cho Byong Uk flew to the DPRK on Oct. 12, and Ryu Un Hak on Oct. 20, last year.

U.S. House Cuts $56 M. Food Aid to Pak Junta

The U.S. House on June 22 voted to take out $56 million in south Korea "food for peace" aid in retaliation for Seoul's refusal to let House ethics investigators question a puppet former envoy to Washington.

Urged on by the leaders of both parties, the House voted 273-125 to cut off the food grant from an agriculture appropriations bill—executing a threat to retaliate if denied access to former south Korean "ambassador" Kim Dong Jo suspected of handing out cash in a Capitol Hill influence-buying operation.

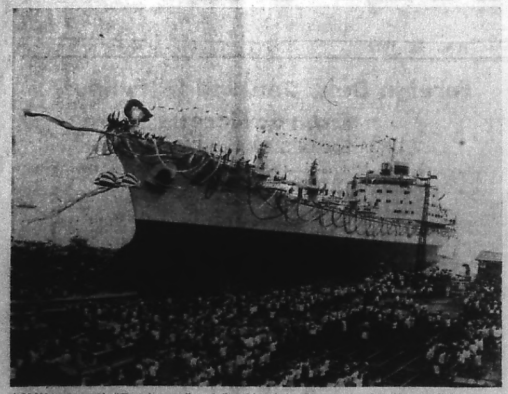
Special Counsel Leon Jaworski of the House Ethics Committee requested the punitive action after he concluded Seoul would stick to the position that Kim Dong Jo has diplomatic immunity.

With Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Republican Leader John Rhodes backing him up, Democratic Leader of Texas told the House: "It is with sadness that I offer this amendment... but I have no other alternative. The question of honor is involved."

Rep. Jamie Whitten, (D-Miss.,) powerful chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations subcommittee, went along with the effort to cut off the "food for peace" aid.

Developed Shipbuilding Industry

100,000-Ton Class Ships to Be Made



A 20,000-ton cargo ship "Chongchongang," was built and launched in September last. The ship was built in a matter of four months or so with its own efforts, technique and materials. It has modern equipment for safe sailing under whatever unfavourable conditions on the sea and loading and unloading and all other operations are telemechanized.

In order to develop sea transport ports must be modernized and well-equipped. Photo shows a part of Hungnam Port in South Hamgyong Province.

In the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) the total tonnage of home-made ships increased more than 4 times, as a result of both the construction of new shipyards and the maximum exploitation of the existing shipyards.

The newly-built ships included 15,000-20,000 ton-class cargo ships, factory ships, and refrigerator ships of more than 10,000 tons, and pelagic boats.

For the rapid development of water transport and coastal fishing, great importance was also attached to the building of small-and middle-class ships. Major shipyards are located in Chongjin, Sinpo, Wonsan, Kim Chaek, Nampo and Sinuiju.

Engineering ships, including dredgers, crane ships and offshore boring ships, were built up for the construction of ports and rivers, land reclamation and sea investigation.

Large numbers of high-performance marine engines such as 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high speed engines were domestically produced. Production increased of radars and compasses and other equipment. Ship repairment facilities were extensively consolidated, expanded and improved.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in the first six month of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984). The Second Seven-Year Plan is aimed at further strengthening the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard by accelerating Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Its major targets are to produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products and 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

Gross production is expected to grow more than two times.

More active economic exchange is expected with foreign countries. To this end, a crash program is under way to build many large cargo ships and construct well-equipped ports. During the period, the DPRK will produce 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton class ships. The country will also produce 3,000-h.p. ship engines in a great number.

Ship building industry is also deeply connected with the development of fishing industry. The output of aquatic products will reach 3.5 million tons, more than two times that of the Six-Year Plan. In order to smoothly develop the fishing industry, the country has to produce pelagic fishing boats and coastal fishing boats in a great number.

Priority is attached to the production of 200,000-ton factory ships refrigerator ships and 3,750-ton stern trawlers.

New Records Set in Various Fields

The working people of the DPRK are vigorously striving to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9) with shining feats of labour.

The heroic workers of the Combined Anju Coal Mine in the western district wrought a new record: tunnelling of 816 metres and 751 metres by tunnelling platoons and raising of coal output to the 50,000 ton mark by a cutting company in one month.

The workers of the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Ryongman Coal Mine and many other coal mines are sharply boosting the coal output through an intensified high-speed tunnelling movement.

The miners of the Unryul, Chaeryong, Taetan and other ore mines in the western district are overshooting their daily quotas by 40-50 per cent.

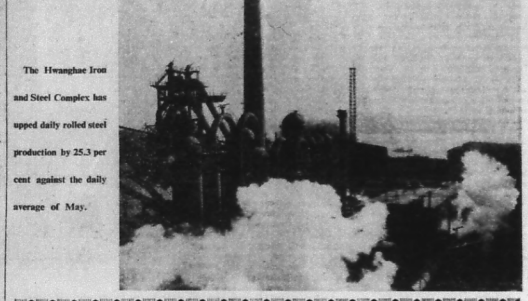
The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex is now upping the daily production by 15.2 per cent in pig iron, 4.9 per cent in steel and 25.3 per cent in rolled steel as against the daily average of May.

The workers of the April 13 Iron and Steel Works lengthened the lifespan of blasting furnaces 1.5 times by introducing new technical innovation proposals and are now putting all the furnaces into full capacity operation, thus bringing about a signal boost in the production of unwrought steel.

The power stations in different parts of the country are fully meeting the ever increasing demand of the national economy for electricity through the speed campaign.

In the recent 20 days the workers of the Pukchong Thermal Power Plant substantially raised the combustion rate of boilers and turned out 18.4 million more kwh of electricity than the target set by themselves. As of June 19, they fulfilled their first half year plan with flying colors.

Hundreds of labour innovators of the Pyongyang Textile Combine and other textile mills in various parts of the country finished their yearly plans or two years' assignments of the new long-term plan. A large number of weavers and spinners are carrying out their daily quotas at more than 300 per cent.



The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has upped daily rolled steel production by 25.3 per cent against the daily average of May.

Flax Production in Ryanggang Prov.

The Hyesan Textile Mill standing on the bank of the River Amnokgang produces suit material, singleply summer coat material, flax carpet and various other kinds of durable, coloured flax cloth.

One of the large textile industry bases in the northern region of the DPRK, the mill is equipped with modern facilities, high-speed spindles and spinning and weaving machines.

The textile output of the mill last year was 82 times that of 1964, the year following its construction. The variety of fabrics increased over 20 times in the same period.

The mill's annual output is enough to provide over two suits of clothes to the people in the province each.

The basic raw material used at the mill is flax abundant in the province.

True to the teaching of President Kim Il Sung that flax is the cotton of the northern region, the agricultural working people of Ryanggang Province increased the flax output every year by expanding the area of flax fields and raising the per *chongbo* yield.

Last year they produced 1.2 times as much flax as in the previous year.

Flax produced in the rural villages of the province is processed into high-quality fabrics at various flax mills. Every county of the province has a modern flax mill.

The workers of the flax mills in the province have already overfulfilled their production plans for the first half year.

This year Ryanggang Province has a plan to increase over two times the flax output as against last year.

1,600,000 Ton Large Blasting

The Puraesan Mine of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the nation's giant producer of limestone, the basic raw material for vinalon and cement production, recently carried out a 1,600,000 ton large blasting with success.

The blasting moved surface earth to a valley hundreds of metres away from the mine and created open cutting faces with rich deposits of high-grade ore.

This made it possible for the mine to drastically increase limestone output, while reducing the cost of projects by 60 per cent.

The workers of the mine who fulfilled their first half year plan two months ahead of schedule are now vigorously striving to produce more limestone by concentrating equipment on the new open cutting faces.

National Juche Seminar Held in Sierra Leone

A grand Sierra Leone National Seminar on the Juche idea marking the 66th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was held at the Meeting Hall of the Freetown City Office on April 11 under the sponsorship of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, according to a report.

The seminar was attended by E.T. Kamara, Secretary General, and S.A. Fofanah, Organizing and Propaganda Secretary, of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, Mayor of Freetown, members of the Central Committee of the Congress, parliamentarians, leading personages of public organizations and chiefs of groups for the study of the Juche idea and their members, staff members of organizations of friendship and solidarity with the DPRK leading personages of the press organs and other personages, more than 450 in all.

S.A. Fofanah made an opening address.

After the opening speech a congratulatory address of C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, was read and Patrick Ojong, Deputy Secretary General of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

At the seminar E.T. Kamara delivered a report.

In his report he said:

The revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence is a flawless revolutionary doctrine with the integrate system of the idea, theory and method of Juche correctly reflecting the common desire and aspiration of mankind for independence and invincible guiding idea firmly guaranteeing the victory of the revolution and construction of our time.

Reviewing the immortal revolutionary doctrine of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as its quintessence, he said:

The earnest historical desire of our time and progressive mankind for the founding of a new guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method was brilliantly realized with the founding of the immortal Juche idea by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution.

He stressed:

The immortal Juche idea is a brilliant fruition of the creative thinking, indefatigable scientific research and energetic ideological and theoretical activities of great Comrade Kim Il Sung who studied the preceding revolutionary ideas in close combination with the revolutionary practice on the stand of Juche and an ideological and theoretical sum-total of the Korean revolution and the international revolutionary movement of our time.

The founding of the Juche idea is a historical event that brought a revolutionary turn in the development of human thought.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founding the immortal Juche idea reflecting the urgent demand of our time, world-wide historic changes have been effected in the revolutionary struggle of the people and the most precious and shining theoretical wealth of the progressive ideas of mankind has been created.

With the founding of the Juche idea the world's people have come to possess the true ideological and theoretical weapon in the struggle for defending the independence and have vigorously risen up in the struggle for the independent and creative life with the firm conviction and faith in their bright morrow.

He stressed that the Juche idea is the invincible guiding idea of our time.

The revolutionary doctrine of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called Kimilsungism is the world today is the great guiding idea of our time with the integrate system of the Juche idea, guiding theory and method of leadership in the revolution clarified by it.

Referring to the philosophical principle of the Juche idea, the reporter said:

Thanks to the authorisation of the philosophical theory of Juche by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the masses of people have a revolutionary world outlook and can find by themselves the most correct way in their struggle for an independent and creative life as the master of their own destiny.

The discovery of the philosophical theory of Juche that man is master of everything and decides everything—this is a great fruition of the scientific clairvoyance and extraordinary insight of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, as it is based on the deep-going analysis of man as a social being kept alive by independence.

He emphasized that the independent stand and creative stand are the fundamental stand and method clarified by the Juche idea.

He continued:

Revolution and construction can be successful only when the independent stand and creative stand are firmly maintained as the fundamental stand and method.

The whole course of changes taking place in our country, our African continent and the rest of the world proves the correctness and vitality of this irreversible truth as it is.

Pointing to the question of carrying through the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation, the important question in embodying the Juche idea, the reporter said:

The principle of independence self-support and self-defence are the most just and scientific guiding principle for applying the Juche idea to the revolutionary practice.

It is the sole principle to be firmly maintained by the revolutionary people as it enables the popular masses to adhere to the stand of masters and fulfil their responsibility, and to enhance their role in the revolution and construction.

Stressing that the great leader founded the immortal Juche idea and, on this basis, advanced the most correct revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, the reporter said:

The revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are the original revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics evolved with the working masses as the central factor and based on their role.

Thanks to the founding of the revolutionary theory of Juche, the masses of the oppressed people have come to know the most correct road for shaping their destinies for the first time in history.

The revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are, indeed, the encyclopedia which gives comprehensive answers to all problems arising in ensuring national independence and building a new society, and they are the militant banner encouraging the struggle of the people.

The creation of the new, original revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics based on the Juche idea has provided mankind with the authentic textbook for the struggle to defend and realise their independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has created the Juche-based method of leadership for actively organizing and mobilising the masses of people to the revolution and construction, on the basis of the Juche idea.

The reporter went on:

The mass line of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the basic principle to be adhered to in the leadership of the masses.

His Juche-based method of leadership is a creative doctrine which tapped a new domain in the revolutionary ideas clarifying in an all-out way and systematizing as an integral whole all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the course of leading the masses, ranging from the basic requirement of the revolutionary leadership to the system and principles of leadership and the method and style of work for their realisation.

Dwelling on the world-historic significance of the Juche idea, he said that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made imperishable exploits to be recorded for ever in the history of human thought by founding the Juche idea, the powerful guiding idea of our time.

The reporter further said:

The world-historic significance of the Juche idea lies firstly in the fact that it brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of human thought.

It lies secondly in that it powerfully encourages and stimulates the people to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life and accelerates at an extraordinary pace the onward movement of our time by effecting a radical change in their ideological life and in their mode of thinking and infusing the consciousness of independence into their minds.

Today the Juche idea seizes the hearts of an increasing number of the revolutionary people of the world and firmly guarantees the victory of the revolutionary cause of the popular masses.

Pointing out that the question of Korea's reunification, focussing the world attention today, is closely connected with the question of embodying the Juche idea, the reporter said:

We consider that the reunification of Korea must be realised under all circumstances in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy on national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

No one can break the determination of the Korean people to reunify the country, rejoin the severed ties of the nation and achieve national prosperity, grandeur and development and no force can block the road of the Korean people who are vigorously advancing accomplish the national cause.

We will, in the future too, as in the past, make every effort to support the just struggle of the Korean people to frustrate the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splitists and achieve the reunification of the country.

Saying that he has deepened his conviction that when one advances along the road indicated by the Juche idea one can accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and achieve national prosperity, the reporter stressed:

We will carry on our work more extensively in a developed form in conformity with the demand of the people to have a deeper understanding of this immortal idea.

Concluding the report, he wholeheartedly wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, good health and a long life.

After the report 14 personages made speeches.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung amid loud applause of the attendants.

It also adopted with unanimous approval a letter to Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and a resolution.

News in Brief

May 20

* Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, met Rim Hak Chol, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guinea, prior to the latter's departure from Guinea at the expiration of his term of office.

May 22

* Agostinho Neto, President of the People's Republic of Angola, met O Man Sok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Angola.

May 23

* Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria, met Li Won Bom, Ambassador of the DPRK to Austria, prior to the latter's departure from Austria at the expiration of his term of office.

The President expressed his conviction that the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country would certainly be realised.

May 30

* A journalists delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

June 8

* Chang Il Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Seychelles, called on France Albert Rene, President of Seychelles.

June 11

* Friendship matches between the Pyongyang city wrestling team and the wrestling team of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR, were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The matches ended 4:2 in favour of the host team.

The earlier matches held on June 8, the Korean team won by the same score.

* Friendship matches between the Korean and Yugoslav men's and women's table tennis teams were also held on this day.

In the men's teams won the matches 5:1 respectively.

In the matches held on June 8 in Nampo, the Korean women's team won them 5:3 and the Yugoslav men's team 5:4.

June 12

* Arthur Chung, President of Guyana, met a government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae on a visit to Guyana.

June 13

* A communications delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Dok Chil left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

June 15

* A friendship match was held between the Chobyong women's volleyball team of the DPRK and the Polanica women's volleyball team of Weidinica, Poland, at Pyongyang.

The game ended 3:0 (15:3, 15:6, 15:8) in favour of the host team.

June 18

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Sang Chul left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

* Friendship games between the Amnokgang men's and women's basketball teams and the Chinese Public Security men's and women's basketball teams were held at Pyongyang.

June 19

* A friendship game between the Pyongyang city judo team and a Romanian judo team was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The host team won it by 7 wins, three losses and 2 draws. (KCNA)

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (4)

We Knew We Had Done Right Thing

Follows the fourth part (January 5, 1978 issue) of the series of articles on Moon cult run in the Canadian paper Montreal Star from December 31, 1977 to early January, 1978.

Our new hideout was a small house with a tiny blue bedroom that was to serve as Benji's cell.

It wasn't much, but it was better than the real police cell we had all just narrowly escaped.

Only 15 minutes earlier we'd been sitting comfortably in our Berkeley, Calif. hotel room when Garry rushed in with the news that police and Moonies were searching the building for us. Somehow the Moonies had pinpointed our hotel.

The police had been only five feet away from Garry but did not recognize him as one of the kidnappers. He sauntered out of the hotel lobby, then tore upstairs to warn us.

We trundled Benji down the back stairs like a sack of potatoes, then crowded into the car and sped out of the garage. By the time we hit the street the police were searching our room.

Now we were at a friend's house a few blocks away, and we set about barricading the windows and stripping the house of all glass and metal.

Many Moonies have been taught that it is better to die than to be deprogrammed. They have been instructed in how to commit suicide, down to the precise angle at which to slash one's wrists: "Across for the hospital, down for death."

Several Moonies have used this rule in the past. We didn't know if Benji had learned it—but looking at him, we weren't taking any chances.

'''s appearance was appalling. Emaciated and pale, our usually gregarious friend sat with his eyes riveted to the floor, their black pupils twice their normal size. He had gone into some kind of trance to avoid speaking with us, mutely chanting to himself what we later learned was:

"Glory to God. Peace on Earth. Get me out to serve a whole purpose."

"Benji" we shouted again and again in complete frustration. "What are you doing? Why won't you talk to us? All we want to do is discuss the project with you—make sure you know what you're doing...

"Benji!...why won't you just talk?"

It was like speaking to a corpse. Hour after hour he sat as rigid as a block of concrete, gazing into space as though we were not there.

It was uncanny and frightening: for the first time since the strange odyssey had begun five weeks earlier, we knew that we had done the right thing.

And we now knew as well that we needed a "deprogrammer" if we were ever going to reach him again.

That night, as Benji slept, we called people we knew to help us find a deprogrammer. Then we settled down to watch TV and sit guard duty over our friend.

The screen was filled with none other than the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, who had rented an hour of television time to "talk to America." It was a grotesque performance that included a $1-million fireworks show and a passionate appeal for God to "bless America" and help her in her holy war against the communist devil.

"MAN-SEI!!" shrieked 1,500 Moonies kneeling before him, saluting skyward with clenched fists that seemed to come from a single body. "VICTORY FOR FATHER!!"

Next morning, seven hours and eight cups of coffee later, I phoned the hotel to speak with Benji's father. When he finally came to the phone he was nervous and brief:

"Josh...I can't talk...the police are here," he whispered. "We seem to be under arrest."

* * *

Slowly, word trickled in on what had happened. The police had picked up the Carrolls at the hotel soon after we had fled, and had accused them of kidnapping their son. A lawyer for the Moonies was pressing the case, and had called a news conference to announce that they were notifying the FBI.

"Moonies snatched," said one newspaper headline. "The Case of the Disappearing Moonies," read another, with a front-page blurb highlighting the story inside.

A controversial new California court ruling bars anyone, including parents, from interfering with children in cults, and the Moonies were looking for a test case. If we were caught and convicted, we could get 10 years.

Worse, the Carrolls were being tailed around San Francisco by a virtual parade of Moonies' vehicles; they would not be able to come and help in the deprogramming of their son.

We decided to inform Benji of what had happened. He was still mute, coming out of it only momentarily to follow Moonies' rules by dividing any food we gave him into equal portions for us, before eating his own.

But now he broke his self-imposed silence briefly, responding unemotionally to the news we gave him.

"Let me go..." he pronounced in a slow monotone, before returning to silence again. "There won't be any kidnap charges."

He would say no more, and there was no way to know if he meant what he said: Other Moonies had pressed charges against parents and friends before. In any case, it hardly mattered.

We had come this far... we were going to stick it out to the end.

* * *

Several hours later we finally reached a deprogrammer. He was Ford Greene, a 27-year-old ex-Moonie who had gone into the Moonies' Boonville training camp to retrieve his sister, and succumbed himself.

After eight mindless months as a Moonie, he had somehow convinced himself to leave, painfully "unbrainwashing" himself as he put it, over nearly a year's time. For the past two years he had been a deprogrammer, earning himself a reputation and a living as one of the best in the country—after the notorious Ted "Black Lightning" Patrick, who has deprogrammed hundreds of cult members over the past five years.

Ford had been credited with 38 deprogrammings and only two failures, both of whom escaped during the deprogramming process.

As well, he and his parents face a $15.6 million lawsuit for allegedly trying to deprogram his own sister. During the session, his sister slashed her wrists—sideways—and was rushed to the hospital where the Moonies recovered her. Today they use her as a virtual saint in church propaganda.

Ford's success rate had not gone unnoticed by the Moonies, who identify him as the "special servant of Satan"—a mindless psychopath who roams the street looking to steal the souls of idealistic young Moonies.

We had talked to Ford briefly over the phone, and he certainly sounded like a tough customer.

"If you want me, I have to be in complete charge," he stated bluntly in a voice that singed my ear. "If anyone else interferes, I leave."

There wasn't much choice, so we agreed to his terms. Then we sat down to watch the news and wait to see who came first—Greene or the FBI.

By 5 p.m., we had just about given up. I was in the bedroom, vainly talking to Benji, while Lenny and Simon snoozed in the parlor. Someone knocked on the door, and Keith peeked out.

"It's a tall dude, but I can't see who..." Keith whispered in his midwestern twang. "I'm gonna let him in..."

Awakening from sleep, Lenny pulled himself up and waited to jump. He hoped for the deprogrammer and feared the police—but he wasn't ready for what walked in.

As the door cracked open, a gaunt six-foot-three figure leaned around and peered in. A pale face with fresh scars and stitches, he wore a dark patch over one eye.

The other eye stared out unblinking, burning into Lenny's forehead—while the mouth smiled and whispered "Ford Greene."

Lenny hardly heard the words. Just waking up, as though still dreaming he squinted into the doorway, and felt as if a cold wind were blowing, over his whole body:

"My God," he said to himself. "It is the devil."

Minister Begs Recruit to Work as Ottawa Aide

The Moonies came within an aborted plane ride of placing a recruit on the personal staff of a Canadian cabinet minister last fall.

Multiculturalism Minister Norm Cafik flew to San Francisco in September to convince John Biermans, his former aide, to leave the Unification Church and work on his cabinet staff.

Though Mr. Cafik had only been named to his cabinet portfolio in last summer's cabinet shuffle, Mr. Biermans, 25, had worked as Mr. Cafik's right-hand man for two years when he was a backbencher. Mr. Cafik described him as one of the "brightest and most capable young people around...a super guy whom everybody liked and respected."

Last year Mr. Biermans was encouraged to enroll in law school to groom him for a possible bid for a Commons seat. He finished at the top of his law class at the University of Toronto.

Then last May he took a one-week vacation to visit San Francisco and disappeared mysteriously in the Unification Church's Creative Community Project. At the urging of Mr. Biermans' parents, Mr. Cafik agreed to go and talk with him, as the two had been "intellectually close."

Mr. Cafik spent three months reading "everything in the world printed on the Moonies," but he still wasn't ready for the day he spent with Mr. Biermans in San Francisco.

"It was a frightening, frightening experience...the most traumatic of my life," he recalls.

"He wasn't the John Biermans I had known—just a shell of his former self. I thought I could reach his intellect—but from what I could see, the group treats intellect as the next thing to a criminal offence."

When the minister offered Mr. Biermans a job on his staff if he returned to Ottawa, Mr. Biermans agreed. During the ride back, however, the plane stopped in Chicago and Mr. Cafik left the plane for a hot dog. Mr. Biermans used the opportunity to flee and return to California.

"After everything I had read I should have known," says Mr. Cafik. "But I had a blind spot. I forgot the Moonies practise the principle of 'heavenly deceit'. I trusted John...and we lost him."

Mr. Cafik has since learned through California police transcripts that the Moonies had told Mr. Biermans to take the Ottawa staff posting with Mr. Cafik and stay in touch with the organization until "further instructions."

"I never knew it had been prearranged...it just didn't dawn on me. I'm now very glad he didn't come back and take the job."

Moonies Would Steal from Poor for Own Ends

They lie to sell flowers—representing themselves as members of ghetto projects, educational institutes and various charities—enabling them to bring in as much as $500 a day per person working 18 to 20 hour days.

They reject any form of sex, disavow their parents and friends, and will steal $10 from a poverty-stricken old woman to enrich the coffers of Rev. Moon.

But most were once bright, honest and idealistic young people, whose only flaw was trusting too much. What changes have come over their minds to see them justify and even take pride in this behavior?

"Moonies share a total belief that the Unification Church is good and the rest of the world evil," says Margaret Singer, a San Francisco psychiatrist who has studied more than 250 ex-Moonies. "Anything they do in the name of the church is good—while anything anyone else does is motivated by evil.

"With those teams and rules, you can justify anything you do."

Several ex-Moonies interviewed by The Montreal Star agree, admitting they used to lie, steal and cheat in the interest of the church, believing they were doing it for a "higher purpose."

"It made me the world's most genuine liar," recalls Californian Virginia Mabrey, who spent over a year in the Unification Church. "I knew in my heart that what I was doing was really helping the person I was lying to."

"I could tell an old woman I was selling my flowers for poor kids—rather than for Moon—because it helped her involuntarily to help us, and therefore God.

And if I could shortchange her in the process, so much the better for us and even her...

"What the heck...I figured it was only Satan's money. I was doing her a favor by giving it over to God," said the 25-year-old Ms. Mabrey.

Other Moonies from both Canada and the U.S. said they regularly sold wilted flowers to drunk customers, stole money from tables, and promised potential recruits jobs at non-existent education institutes to entice them to the Boonville camp.

"It was called heavenly deceit,"

said Tony Gillard, 30, of San Francisco, "and we even had an expression for it—'You must be as wise as serpents and as innocent as doves.'

"That meant that anything we did was okay, because we were doing it for the church, and a better world."

This abrupt shift in moral standards is not without its toll on new members. In the first few months, new recruits often feel guilty about the acts of deceit they are required to commit—but do them with teeth gritted for the "cause."

It is during this stage, says Prof. Singer, that one notices the glassy-eyed look, fully dilated pupils and dull smile that characterize many new Moonies. Consequently, early converts are often kept out of the public eye, cleaning carpets and doing other menial chores, until some of their vitality returns.

Harder cases are kept in the background at Boonville and other camps, where they go through such techniques as "smiling conditioning," in which they learn to practise smiling sincerely when selling and recruiting—until they have their "problem" beat.

Once they have adapted to their new "values," and learn to exude warmth and friendliness even when lying, they are sent back on the streets to recruit members and sell flowers for the organization.

The most "genuine liars" are sent to important posts as lobbyists at the Japanese Diet and the U.S. Congress, where one high-ranking ex-Moonie says their ob is to bring coffee, conversation and concern to the Congressmen, in order to "become their friends."

"You tell them whatever you have to to make them like you and enjoy having you around."

As Prof. Singer sees it, the whole process "inverts your value system... turning nice kids into very deceptive people. So far they've been trained to simply fund-raise and recruit, but their indoctrination is so thorough you could probably get them to do pretty much anything you wanted them to do to non-members—including acts of violence."

Ex-Moonies support Prof. Singer's concern about violence and say they would have done "absolutely anything" if they thought it would have furthered the cause. Mrs. Singer has given expert testimony at several trials of members of various cult-like organizations, including that of Patty Hearst.

She says that all cults use a similar process to instill "blind obedience" in their members, but the Unification Church's techniques are "far more sophisticated and effective."

She shares the opinion of North America's best-known deprogrammer, Ted "Black Lightning" Patrick, who treats the recruits of all totalist groups, political or religious, the same, and says: "I don't care if you're programmed to the bible or a telephone book...when you're programmed, you're programmed."

Japanese Blames "Inchon" in San Remo

The 2nd General Assembly of the World Federation of Cinema and Broadcasting Workers' Unions was held between June 5 to 9 in San Remo, Italy.

Attending the general assembly from Japan, Sumii Takao, director of the broadcasting policy department of the Liaison Council of Commercial Broadcasting Workers' Unions of Japan, made a report on the problem of an anti-DPRK, anti-communist movie "Inchon". (Gist)

After the conclusion of Viet Nam War, the Korean Peninsula becomes the center of tension in Asia. The fascist puppet government of Park is oppressing the democracy and continues to adopt the reactionary policy under the guidance of reactionary faction of the United States and Japan.

The actual facts of close relationship and the black plot with the American and Japanese politicians and business circles are being exposed by the Fraser Committee of U.S. Congress.

In Japan, Seoul subway incident in which the Japanese and Koreans are closely connected is being exposed and the people are spiteful. It also shows that Park "government" and the dreaded KCIA ties in with the reactionary trend of Japan promoting themselves in the field of mass media, cultural undertakings and even encompassing academics to motion pictures and broadcastings.

This reached its height when the press interview was held in (south) Korea on the 8th of Feb., '78 to announce the twenty million dollar film INCHON. Mitsuharu Ishii announced that Oneway Production, American nationality company, will produce with Andrew V. McLaglen as its director and Robin Moore (writer of *Green Beret*) as its scenario writer.

Practically all of the production end will be undertaken by Toho Motion Pictures and that Park "government" will give all-out backing. It was simultaneously announced that one half of the profit made by its worldwide overseas exhibition shall be donated to the organization of the 16 countries who actively participated in the Korean War.

What concerned us mainly was this man Mitsuharu Ishii and the background for producing this motion picture. Mitsuharu Ishii is the president of Sekai Nippo (World Daily) and also president of Toitsu Sangyo (United Industry) as well as man in charge of treasury for the Toitsu Kyokai (Unification Church). This means that firstly, the production of INCHON is financed by Unification Church which is connected to "International Federation to Overcome Communism" which is virtually KCIA and connected to the Park fascist government and that is the source of capital that flows out for ostensive cultural maneuver. The whole system is linked and the outcropping is only one of the chain.

Secondly, INCHON story praises the American Army in the Korean War, emphasizing the threat from the North and attempts to solidify and maintain the status quo of the split Korean race. It has all the reactionary makings in its content.

Thirdly, as the Japanese motion picture slowly degenerates, the industry capital focuses on the theatre management and box office receipts while the production end gets the worst end of the deal. The ultimate end of this kind of policy is that people will do anything for money. This will serve only to lose the confidence of audience and the public towards motion picture and is tantamount to going against the rehabilitation and development of motion pictures. This is a matter of grave concern for the workers in the motion picture industry for the work and the livelihood of their future.

EIENKYOTO decided on the policy of non-participation in the production of INCHON to block and go against the production of motion picture INCHON. This means that no studio in Japan can be used for this production. EIENKYOTO demanded that Toho withdraw entirely from INCHON. We also called on democratic writers and artists not to participate in the production of INCHON and to express their opinion that the production be stopped.

We have Akira Kurosawa, Satsuo Yamamoto, Yoji Yamada, Tatsuya Nakadai and other well known artists who agreed to the stoppage of this production. We also coordinated our struggle with mass media (news papers, publication, printing, musician, advertising, broadcasting, motion pictures, theatrical performers) groups. Japan's big papers such as Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri and many others took this matter up and wrote articles on it.

In the turmoil of public opinion and our movement, on the 5th of April, Toho expressed to their labor union that they will have nothing to do with this production and no cooperation will be made. However, on the 20th of May, they made a turnabout in their previous attitude and announced that they had concluded an agreement with Oneway Production for partial cooperation. What they meant by partial cooperation was to recommend equipments and technicians.

What was behind this Toho's retreat? The strong pressure of Ishii side organization backed by the Park "Government" and KCIA together with Japan's conservative political circle pressure. Also, spiteful things were done against those people who expressed their opposition to this motion picture production.

EIEI KYOTO shall make further attempt to stir up greater public opinion support and movement to demand Toho to withdraw completely from this production and shall call upon all people in the industry for complete non-participation.

Even if the motion picture is produced in (south) Korea, we intend to organize struggle to stop the distribution and exhibition of the film in Japan. Through this struggle against INCHON, we want to turn this into a problem for peace and democracy and to move forward to accuse the connection of Japan and Korea. Furthermore, for the rehabilitation and development of Japanese motion pictures, and for the sake of social responsibility of labor union, we would like to carry on the struggle against the production of INCHON for creation and propagation of better motion pictures.

Kim Dong Jo Resigns As Pak's Aide

Kim Dong Jo, former south Korean "ambassador" to Washington June 23 resigned from his post of puppet president Pak Jung Hi's "foreign affairs aide". His testimony is sought by U.S. congressional investigators about Koreagate.

Kim's resignation came after the U.S. House of Representatives voted June 22 to cut off $56 million worth of food aid to south Korea in a bid to obtain his testimony.

The House of Representatives Ethics Committee wanted to question Kim about allegations that some U.S. congressmen had been bribed to support legislation favorable to south Korea.

The committee's special counsel Leon Jaworski said his panel had evidence that Kim masterminded a secret plan to buy influence in Congress when he was "ambassador" to Washington from 1967 to 1973.

The committee was told Kim had delivered an envelope stuffed with $100 notes to members of Congress, and was seen filling other envelopes with money in his office.

Nine U.S. Senators May Face Koreagate Criminal Prosecution

The chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee said on June 19 that criminal prosecutions might result from its investigation of alleged south Korean bribery in the U.S. Congress.

Chairman Adlai Stevenson made the statement at a press conference following the panel's release of its interim report listing for the first time nine present and former U.S. senators involved in the inquiry.

The report, focussing on the senators' dealings with millionaire south Korean rice dealer Pak Tong Sun, said that of the nine members of the Upper House only the late John McClellan, Democratic chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, clearly violated the law in not reporting a $1,000 cash payment from Pak.

Also listed were Democrat Birch Bayh of Indiana, Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii, ex-Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, the late Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and the late Joseph Montoya of New Mexico.

The others were Republicans John Tower of Texas, independent Harry Byrd of Virginia and former Senator Jack Miller of Iowa.

Senator Stevenson said evidence had been turned over to the Justice Department.

Asked whether conflicting testimony given to his panel could result in criminal prosecutions of those involved, he replied "that possibility exists."

The report quoted Pak as testifying that he contributed $5,000 to Sen. Humphrey in 1972 to finance a campaign trip by a relative.

The committee said Matsunaga got about $1,500 in contributions from Pak while still a House member.

Pak reported giving a $3,000 contribution to ex-Senator Miller.

S. Korea Expels Australian Missionary

South Korea has expelled an Australian missionary because of his work with south Korean laborers.

Steve Lavender, 27, a missionary in south Korea for the Uniting Church of Australia, told on June 19 he was summoned to the Seoul immigration office on June 12 and advised his visa would not be renewed. This amounted to virtual deportation.

He was told his activities in south Korea did not conform to his visa status. These "illicit" activities were said to be attending prayer meetings with Christian workers and associations with south Korean labor movements.

Lavender was assigned by his church to work with the Korean Urban Industrial Mission. He carried out these functions from June 1976 until his tearful parting from his industrial congregation last week when he was expelled to Japan.

In a telephone interview from Osaka Lavender said he had only suffered expulsion while one of his south Korean colleagues was now in prison for helping him run a workers' credit union, establish a consumer cooperative, and teach workers to defend their rights with management.

He said his expulsion from south Korea was just one part of the south Korean "government's" process to destroy workers movements.

"The south Korean government has no love for anyone who works with laborers, or anyone they can't control," he said.

Lavender said the south Korean authorities feared independent unions not controlled within the "government" union structure.

Lavender's industrial congregation reached 800-1,000 workers employed mainly in large textile factories. Workers were mainly women, most between 17-25 years of age.

"They have everything against them," said the soft-spoken Melbourne missionary, "most came from the countryside and had little education. They supported their parents back on the farm.

"The Urban Industrial Mission taught them to understand their difficult surroundings, raised their awareness, told them their rights, introduced them to the consumer credit association, and helped them to articulate their grievances against management.

"We helped them stand up with dignity in the way set down by Christ's life in the gospel," he said.

The Australian Embassy in Seoul called on the south "Korean Foreign Affairs Department" to determine the reasons for Lavender's expulsion but no formal Australian protest has been lodged against the south Korean action.

Lavender is the third missionary expelled from south Korea. The first two were Americans who also worked with poor, working class south Koreans.

He charged the south Korean "government" with not being concerned for the welfare of the common people, and only emphasizing economic growth at all costs.

As for the future Lavender said although he was "very disappointed to leave Korea", he would continue to work "positively for the Korean people's benefit, particularly workers."

Pak Discloses He Was on Japan Line Payroll

Japan Line, a leading shipping company, paid at least $3 million to south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, the central figure in Koreagate in the U.S., it was disclosed on June 19.

According to testimony he made to the U.S. Senate Ethics Committee, Pak received $3 million to $4 million, in $1 million annual installments, as an advisory fee, from Japan Line over a period of three to four years beginning in 1973.

Record of the testimony, made to the committee behind closed doors last March, was released on June 19.

Pak told the committee that he had received $10 million as income in the U.S. since 1969, besides the proceeds from his rice deals.

Of the $10 million, Pak was paid $3 million by both Japan Line and Burmah Oil Tankers of Britain in 1975 for acting in an intermediary role in the cancellation of a tanker charter contract between the two companies.

Pak testified that he had received the $1-million-a-year advisory fee for his help in winning long-term tanker charter contracts for Japan Line at a time when economic circumstances made such long-term contracts highly difficult to negotiate.

He said in his testimony that it was possible that some of the money had been channeled to U.S. Congress members in the form of payoffs.

U.S. Should Give Up "Two Koreas", Stop War Provocation

DPRK Parties, Public Bodies Appeal for Int'l Campaign for GI Pullout

Follows full text of an appeal to the political parties, public organizations and peace-loving people of all countries of the world which was made public by the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK on June 23 on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea.

Today, we are observing the month of the international joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea together with the peace-loving people the world over when voices are growing louder in support of our people's struggle to put an end to foreign interference in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Entering this month, we express our deep thanks to the progressive political parties, public organizations and peace-loving peoples of many countries of the world for their sincere support to the just cause of the Korean people for achieving the reunification of the country.

It is 25 years since the guns ceased roaring in Korea. But the unstable truce has not yet been converted into a durable peace.

As the days go by, the dark clouds of war are thickening, with no prospects of peace in sight.

Furthermore, today the manoeuvres of the United States and its stooges to provoke a new war and perpetuate division have created an urgent situation in Korea to which the political parties, public organisations and peoples of all countries who love justice and peace should pay particular attention.

The U.S. bellicose elements are now speeding up on a fuller scale than ever before their preparations for a war of aggression in Korea behind the screen of "troop pullout."

As everyone knows, Carter had pledged that if he was elected U.S. President, he would withdraw the U.S. troops together with nuclear weapons from south Korea in the shortest period possible.

But, no change has taken place in south Korea till today when one year and a half have passed since he became president.

With each day the United States, trampling underfoot its own "pledge," is hastening the war preparations on a more massive scale hither-to unknown and getting overheated in their arms expansion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. bellicose quarters are shipping into south Korea various modern weapons and combat equipment including nuclear weapons and latest types of military equipment capable of carrying nuclear weapons, in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

Deployed in south Korea now are nuclear weapons with explosive power 1,000 times the atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, during World War Two.

Still more grave is the fact that the United States has even mapped out a practical operational plan for aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This year, it contemplates to set up a "Joint ROK-U.S. Command" to perfect the war commanding system. Particularly, the United States has organized a new "striking task force" more than 100,000 strong, equipped with modern weapons including nuclear weapons and military equipment, and then staged a "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise," the largest in scale since the ceasefire. It was to test the war preparedness to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any time.

In this war exercise, the United States even carried out a launching exercise of the improved "Lance" missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, glaringly revealing its intention to ignite even a nuclear war in Korea.

Recently, the U.S. authorities, together with the south Korean puppets, staged in succession a "ROK-U.S.joint river-crossing exercise" and a "ROK-U.S. joint landing operational exercise" simulting a landing on the areas of the northern half of the Republic, and openly uttered violent words threatening the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

Breaking their "pledge" to "stop aid without hesitation to the foreign governments which oppress human rights," the U.S. authorities grant "privileges" in the form of greater military aid to south Korea where the human rights are violated most wantonly in the world.

The United States is going to transfer to south Korea various modern weapons and military equipment worth 8,000 million dollars under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop pullout," in order to increase military potentialities in south Korea.

Now weapons of destruction including various types of missiles, fighter planes, naval vessels and tanks are being brought into south Korea in an unbroken chain.

At the instigation of the United States, the south Korean authorities have established a wartime mobilization system under which everything is directed to war preparations.

The United States has formed triple rings of encirclement around Korea—the lines of the Japanese territory, Micronesia and Hawaii—and deployed the U.S. 5th Air Force, 7th Fleet and 3rd Marine Division in the direction of Northwest Pacific.

The striking task forces directed against our Republic are also being reinforced in many U.S. military bases around Korea.

With much talks about the "share of burden" following the "troop pullout," the United States is inveigling Japan into a plot to provoke a new war and strengthening the system of U.S.-Japan-"ROK" military alliance.

The U.S. bellicose elements scheme to use Japan as a base for Korean aggression and mobilize even the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" to the Korean front in an emergency case, and the Japanese authorities are zealously joining them to get a share.

Due to the reckless war preparations by the U.S. bellicose elements, south Korea today has turned into a powder magazine for a war where aggressive armed forces including nuclear weapons are more densely distributed than in any other places of the world, a hotbed of war which is fraught with the greatest danger of the outbreak of a new war.

All the facts clearly show that the "troop pullout" advertised by the United States is a variation of the policy of "strength" and a veil to cover up its plot to provoke a new war in Korea.

The United States in trying to justify such war manoeuvres under the pretext of keeping the "equilibrium of strenth" against the so-called "threat of southward invasion." While occupying one part of other's country and having everything their way, the U.S. authorities allege that they are under the "threat of aggression" from the host. It is an absurd logic which can convince no one.

In south Korea now there are armed forces nearly 10,000,000 strong including the regular army 700,000 strong, the "homeland defence reserve forces" over 3,000,000 strong, the "student homeland defence corps" 1,700,000 strong and the "civil defence corps" more than 4,000,000 strong, plus tens of thousands of U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons.

Why are these huge aggressive armed forces needed, if not for threatening and attacking us?

There actually exists in Korea not the "threat of southward invasion," but that of northward aggression.

The so-called "equilibrium of strength" claimed by the United States and south Korean authorities is nothing but a pretext for intensifying the preparations for a war of aggression.

The United States is vociferating about "peace." But, in fact, it is pursuing a war, not peace.

The world people know well that the United States is speeding up arms reinforcement at faster pace than ever before, despite the pressure of world public opinion.

This vividly shows that the United States is not interested in the preservation of peace, but is seeking to solve problems by means of war, from the position of "strength."

Everywhere in the world, the United States is expanding armaments and stepping up war preparations, employing the tactics of fooling the people with the signboard of "peace." And in Korea, too, it is intensifying its war preparations under the cloak of "troop pullout," persistently pursuing the "two Koreas" policy in order to keep hold on south Korea as its permanent colony and military base.

The internal and external splittists persist in the splitting machinations to divide by force a single nation that has lived in one land for several thousand years with one language, one culture and custom and one history.

They are desperately resorting to intrigues to create an "international climate" for the creation of "two Koreas" by realizing "cross recognition" and "admission to the UN."

Historical experiences show that continued division is constantly fraught with danger of war.

Division is an actual hotbed of confrontation and tension.

At present Korea is the focus of the imperialist aggression and splitting machinations in Asia.

In fact, the war preparations by the bellicose elements in south Korea have been far more intensified than before the question of U.S. troops pullout was brought up.

A real danger of war prevails in Korea.

If a war broke out now in Korea, it might easily expand into a global war.

If such a dangerous situation is not removed, the world will undergo great calamities.

The U.S. war-like elements should not miscalculate that if they provoked another war in Korea, only other countries would fall victims to it.

A war in Korea will lead the U.S. bellicose elements to a lamentable destruction.

The U.S. authorities should bear in mind that if they try to attain a certain purpose by reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea as the bellicose quarters insist, they will face irretrievable consequences.

The United States must stop its reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and completely withdraw its armed forces from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "pledge."

If it is interested in a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should seek its way through contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as we have proposed time and again, instead of raising various unrealistic conditions.

It must also stop buttressing by force of arms and encouraging the present south Korean rulers who are hated and rejected by the people, isolated at home and abroad, and must no longer interfere in the affairs of the south Korean people so that they can realise the democratization of society and establish a democratic government as they want.

The Japanese authorities must not dance a duet dance with the United States in the latter's policy of Korean aggression nor leave the Japanese territory to the United States as its base for aggression against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

The tension and danger of war in Korea are growing further still owing to the new war preparations and the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean authorities.

They still implore for the continued presence of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons at a time when the world people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

They are trying to find a way out in obstinately pursuing a policy of national division and war, clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces and in intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people who are struggling for the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the south Korean authorities remain engrossed in treacheries, they will stand naked before the world glaringly revealing their ugly colour, as splittists, bellicose elements and fascists.

Progressive political parties and public organisations of all countries and all peoples who love peace in the world,

Because of the new war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot on the part of the United States and the south Korean authorities, Korea is now standing at the critical crossroads of peace and war, reunification and permanent division.

The situation obtaining in Korea urgently demands that the governments, parliaments, democratic political parties and public organisations and personages of all circles in all countries of the world treasuring justice and peace, freedom and national sovereignty pay attention to Korea.

Only Korea's reunification can help remove the root cause of war and ensure peace in the Asian region and, furthermore, preserve and consolidate world peace.

The prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification and a durable peace in Korea is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and terminate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

There has been and is still no change in our principle that the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle and by peaceful means, without any foreign interference.

Representing the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, we earnestly appeal to you, the peace- and justice-lovers, to undertake a powerful and massive international campaign to prevent a new war and safeguard peace in Korea, render a positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for the peaceful reunification of the country and have foreign aggressive forces withdrawn from south Korea.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists must be checked and frustrated.

We hope that the peoples of all lands of the world who desire to see the peaceful reunification of Korea will launch a resolute struggle to thwart and frustrate all forms of splitting machinations by the United States and the south Korean authorities.

The fascistization of south Korean society lays serious obstacles in the way of national reunification.

We appeal to the world people who have already experienced the ferocity and brutality of fascism to lift up louder voices condemning the violation of human rights in south Korea and actively support the just struggle of the south Korean people to win democratic freedom and the right to existence.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea enjoys active support and sympathy of ever increasing number of the peoples.

Over 130 solidarity organisations have come into being in many countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America and they are now waging brisk movements to support the reunification of Korea.

The intensified international solidarity movements supporting Korea's reunification are an enormous encouragement to the Korean people in their arduous struggle against national split and for reunification.

With the strong support and encouragement of the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Korean people will achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The embroidery-like land of Korea extending 3,000 *ri* will surely be reunified and the 50 million fellow countrymen of the north and the south will certainly be reunited to live in harmony in a reunified land.

We express our conviction that in the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity with the Korean people this year, the political parties, public organisations, peace-loving people of all countries, the international organisations and international democratic bodies of the world that love peace and justice and respect national sovereignty, will exploit every possibility and method to launch an extensive international struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and wage more powerfully the movements of supporting Korea's reunification in various forms.

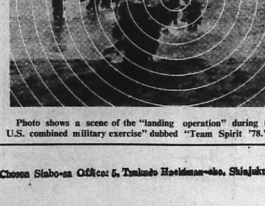


Photo shows a scene of the "landing operation" during the "south Korea-U.S. combined military exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit '78."

Dangerous S. Korea-U.S. Combined War Games

The following is a chronological table of major south Korea-U.S. combined military maneuvers since the publication of the 1972 July 4th north-south joint statement which urged both sides to refrain from any act of sharpening tension and work harder for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Mar., 1973:

The U.S. forces in south Korea, jointly with the south Korean puppet army, staged a "guided missile launching exercise" and "naval firing exercise" in the south western sea and the waters southeast of Koje-do Island of south Korea.

July, 1973:

A "air mobile exercise" of largest scale ever staged by the U.S. forces in south Korea was staged on height 150 two miles south of the DMZ in the western sector of the front by mobilizing infantry artillery and air force and other huge armed forces of the U.S. forces and puppet army.

Sep., 1973:

A "large-scale military exercise" dubbed "Test of Trainings for Operational Preparedness," was staged after bringing huge U.S. armed forces to Chipori and Pochon some 10km from the DMZ in the central sector of the front.

This exercise was participated in by many units of the U.S. forces and its aircrafts, tanks and artillery pieces.

Oct., 1974:

A "south Korea-U.S. joint guided missile launching exercise" was staged on the sea southwest of Taechon Port on the west coast of south Korea. The U.S. forces dragged out naval craft of the puppet army to the south sea to stage what they call a "firing exercise" on the sea.

Nov., 1975:

A "joint mobile exercise of the naval and air forces" codenamed "Flood Tide No. 2 Operation," was staged on the South Sea, in which large-scale war exercises including a "guided missile launching test" were conducted.

Mar. 5, 1976:

A "south Korea-U.S. joint air raid and nosedive operation" was staged in the central sector of the front by mobilizing F-111 fighter bombers and quantities of arms and operational equipments.

Mar. 8, 1976:

A "provocative military mobile exercise" dubbed "Yellow Dragon," was staged in the Kangrung area of south Korean Kangwon Province with the mobilization of U.S. ground and air forces stationed in south Korea and puppet naval and air forces.

Mar. 25, 1976:

A "joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious exercise" codenamed "Maules," was staged on the East Sea of Korea with the mobilization of the U.S. forces in south Korea including Marines and ships from the 7th Fleet and south Korean puppet forces.

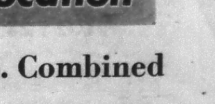
The exercise was "the largest in scale in several years" and a division strength of Marines of the U.S. forces "specialising in landing operations" participated in it. Noteworthy is the fact that the 1,000-man U.S. 3rd Marine Division stationed in Okinawa were participated in the operation, and the aircraft carrier *Midway* and helicopter carrier *Tripoli* were mobilized into the exercise.

Mar. to April, 1977:

A "south Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit," was carried out in the East Sea of Korea and in the sea near Pohang in North Kyongsang Province in south Korea. The exercise was a coordinated one including "landing operation," "bombing exercise" and "long-range transport air operations." At the same time, Japan's Self-Defense Forces carried out the so-called "troop concentration exercise" in Kyushu, Japan.

Oct. to Nov., 1977:

A "combined naval cruising operational exercise" were staged in the southern sea of China, the Persian Bay, and in the northern part of the Indian Ocean.



Numerous U.S. army soldiers are airdropping during "Operation Focus Retina" which was performed in March, 1969.

Dec., 1977:

The exercise codenamed "Twin Dragon No. 7" was staged in the East Sea of Korea and participated in by the landing units of the U.S. 7th Fleet, landing units of the U.S. marine battalion stationed in Okinawa, planes of the U.S. air force based in Japan and other areas, south Korean war ships and air force units.

Dec., 1977:

The exercise codenamed "Purple Prose," involved the U.S. 3rd Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa, 15th Aircraft Wing based at the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

Jan. 17, 1978:

In the exercise, dubbed "Emergency Mobilization Exercise," the U.S. Marine Corps in Iwakuni and Okinawa "scrambled" in response to an alert in a simulated "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

At the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station in Iwakuni, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing was alerted for an unspecified exercise.

Jan. 21—Feb. 14, 1978:

The exercise codenamed "Coronet Condor," was staged in the sky over south Korea. Eight U.S. air force F-15 Eagle participated in the operation.

According to a spokesman of the U.S. Tactical Air Command (TAC) the purpose of the operation is to familiarize the U.S. air force with the special aspects of operations in south Korea to meet any "contingency."

Feb. 24—Mar. 20, 1978:

Although no details of the exercise codenamed "Condor Hawk," were not announced, one squadron of A7D Corsairs 11 were deployed for the first time from the U.S. mainland to south Korea.

Mar. 1—Mar. 22, 1978:

F-111 swing-wing, all-weather fighter bombers were deployed in south Korea for the exercise codenamed "Condor Falcon". Details of the operation are not disclosed.

Mar. 7—Mar. 18, 1978:

The 11-day exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '78," which was the largest of the kind in scale after the 1953 Korean ceasefire involved 107,000 American and south Korean puppet troops. (65,000 south Korean and 20,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and 22,000 American combat personnel brought from the continental United States and the Pacific theater.)

"Special Maneuver for Annihilating 'Communism'" Staged near DMZ

The south Korean Pak junta staged an extremely provocative military exercise called "special warfare exercise for annihilating communism" simulating an attack on the northern half in the central-western sector of the front on the morning of June 16.

Pak Jung Hi turned up at the drill ground to direct the war exercise. He was accompanied by his underlings in the puppet government, national assembly, ministry of justice, brasshats of the puppet army and his minions in various circles, over 4,000 in all. Brasshats of the U.S. forces were also present.

Fighter-bombers flew to provide air support in this "special warfare exercise," reportedly the biggest of the kind in scale ever since the formation of the puppet army.

The simulated dropping of paratroopers in the rear of the northern half blowing up of various establishments and kidnapping of people.

Photo shows a scene of the provocative military exercise staged by the south Korean puppet army on June 16.

What Washington, Seoul Say on Arms Buildup in S. Korea

Follow excerpts from the recent remarks made by Washington and Seoul officials concerning the military tension on the Korean Peninsula and the perpetuation of the division of Korea:

Ex-U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger in a press conference held in May, 1975:

The north Koreans should understand that the United States would take "more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war...action must be more vigorous at the outset, particularly where there are American forces involved."

U.S. Secretary of State Vance before the Asia Society, June, 1977:

— We support the entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations without prejudice to ultimate reunification.

— We are prepared to more toward improved relations with north Korea provided north Korea's allies take steps to improve relations with south Korea.

— We have offered to meet for this purpose with south and north Korea and the People's Republic of China as the parties most immediately concerned and to explore with them the possibilities for a larger conference. We will enter any negotiations over the future of the peninsula only with the participation of the Republic of Korea.

U.S. President Carter by U.S. daily Boston Globe, July, 1977:

President Carter is reconsidering a decision to withdraw all American tactical nuclear weapons from Korea.

According to "well-paced sources" in the Carter administration, President Park Chung Hee's message that even "a token number" of nuclear weapons be retained in order to deter an attack from the north was passed to President Carter by Undersecretary Philip Habib who had visited Seoul in late May.

Pak Jung Hi in a press interview, June, 1975:

If the U.S. nuclear umbrella were to be removed, we would have to start developing our nuclear capability to save ourserves."

If the threat from the north Koreans is reduced, we should be able to relax security measures. If it is heightened, we would have to take tighter restrictions. There is no other way. A north Korean attack could be blocked only if America dispensed fears that it had turned inward after Vietnam and made a firm military pledge to south Korea.

Pak Jung Hi in an address at the puppet defense ministry, Jan., 1977:

We are withholding development of combat aircraft for the time being... we are mobilizing our brains and capabilities to localize production of all other arms and mass-produce them by 1980.

Gen. George Brown, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, told the Congress, Jan., 1977:

A U.S. military presence in south Korea is inevitable and irreplaceable for the U.S. strategy of forward defense...the U.S. ground forces in south Korea, the Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific and the U.S. tactical air force units deployed in Japan, south Korea and the Philippines as a three-pillar deterrent and a commitment to the allies in the Asian-Pacific region.

President Carter, in his first State of the Union Message on Jan 20, 1978:

We are seeking to readjust our military presence in Korea by reducing out ground forces on the peninsula and undertaking compensatory measures to ensure that an adequate balance of forces remains.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance, in a news conference, Feb. 10, 1978:

There should be no fear about the strength of America's commitment to the Republic of Korea under the mutual defense agreement which we signed many years ago.

Defense Secretary Brown, in a Report of Defense summitted to the Congress, Feb. 2, 1978:

The major portion of the 2nd Infantry Division will remain deployed in Korea until after 1980. U.S. tactical air forces in south Korea are to be strengthened, assistance to the Korean armed forces is to be increased, and the phasing-out of the division is to be carefully paced over a four-to-five year period, while other U.S. forces in the western Pacific are to be held at the current level.

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